A TRUE
RELATION
OF THE
REASONS
Which neceſsitated
His Majeſty of Sweden
To continue the War with
DENMARK.

TOGETHER

With a ſatisfactory Anſwer to all thoſe Objections, which have been induſtriouſly contrived, and ſpread abroad by the Daniſh Party and their Adherents, with Deſign to obſcure the Juſtice of the Swediſh Cauſe, and raiſe an ill Report upon his Majeſties Proceedings.

London, Printed for *T. Pierrepont* at the Sun in *Pauls* Church-yard. 1658.

1615
1/6.
T3033

UMI

A TRUE RELATION

OF THE

Reaſons which neceſsitated His Majeſty of *SWEDEN* to continue the War with DENMARK.

THere is none can be ſo great a Stranger to the Affairs which have been tranſacted in theſe North parts of the World, as not to know how injuriouſly the King of *Sweden* was firſt provoked by the *Danes* to the undertaking of this War; how perfidiouſly they made an irruption into the Swediſh Territories without any Cauſe given, and this at ſuch a time when his Majeſty was entangled in many Wars, and his Army at a great diſtance from the place invaded, by which means, they had an opportunity, and made uſe of it againſt all right, to ſeiſe his Majeſties Towns and Caſtles, and they became Maſters (in effect) of moſt part of the Dutchy of *Bremen*.

But it pleaſed God ſo to proſper the endeavors and arms of his ſaid Majeſty, that he (relinquiſhing *Poland*) in a ſhort time recovered the Country which had been thus uſurped

by the *Danes*, driving them out, and following them home into their own Country, to do himself right upon this unexpected Enemy; for which end, it was wonderful to behold how God himself made a Bridge of Ice over the Seas, to give his Majesties Army a passage, first into the Isle of *Funen*, and afterwards into that of *Zealand*, so that the whole Kingdom of *Denmark*, with the King, Queen, and the rest of the Royal Court, the Senators and the Gentry, were in a little time reduced under his Power and Mercy.

Nevertheless, his Majesty being ready to forget the injuries done him in so insolent a manner, and to avoid extremity, was according to his Royal inclination resolved to use his Victory with moderation, and treat the King of *Denmark* with such humanity, as he conceived might lay an obligation upon the said King and the whole Country to live in time to come as Friends and Neighbors, and to do nothing that might unbeseem the memory of that Princely usage, intended by his Majesty, or infringe that settlement of Peace and neighborly correspondencie, which he desired to renew; and he was the rather induced to this course, in regard he had other Enemies abroad (the enemies of Religion, and of the common interest both of *Sweden* and *Denmark*) upon whom he desired (with the help of God) to try the force of his victorious Army. For this cause it was, That his Majesty, laying aside the respect of those advantages which the present opportunity offered him in *Denmark*, was graciously pleased upon the first overtures of Mediation made to him, by the publick Minister of his late Highness of *England* (a Prince of blessed and immortal memory) to accept the motion, and presently it was agreed that the place of Treaty should be at *Torstrop*, where Commissioners on both sides met together, and agreed *generally* upon the several points of the Treaty, with this reserve, that the same Articles should be enlarged in *all particulars* in a few days after at *Roskild*; and in a short time, all things (were in appearance) so well concluded,

that

that His Majesty of *Sweden* relying on the faith of the *Danes*, and the integrity of his own purposes, did in person withdraw out of *Denmark*, leaving his Commissioners and part of his forces behind (as was agreed on) to see to the execution of the Treaty; while himself was taking care of Affairs in other parts, in opposition to a confederacy and combination of the common Eenemies. Now, no sooner was his Majesties back turned, but the *Danes*, without regard to their point of Faith or Honor, began to make very unkind returns; they partly denied what they of themselves before had proffer'd, wrested the Articles to a wrong sence, recalled many things that had been concluded; and by strange evasions and collusions endeavoured to invalidate the true meaning of the Treaty, and wave the execution of it, expecting the time and opportunity to break all, when His Majesty of *Sweden* should be engaged in Action with the United Powers of the *Poles*, *Austrians* and *Brandenburgers*, with whom they held intelligence (and with others that were secret Enemies) for that purpose. Which His Majesty haveing timely notice of, it is known how much he bewailed the effects of this prepostrous dealing, whereby he saw he should be constrained to alter those generous Resolutions which he had entertained for the good of *Denmark*, and of that common Cause wherein their benefit is concerned as well as their own.

For the evidencing these things to the world, let us descend to the particulars of proceedings. At the first meeting of the Commissioners at *Torstrop*, the Danes of themselves, among other things, proffered his Majesty 2000 Horse, and 2000 Foot, they being part of the Strangers which had been taken into the Danish Service, men newly raised and well mounted. Yet afterwards at the meeting at *Roskild* (where the things agreed on were to have been reduced into an intire form) they alledged it as a matter impossible for them to perform, pretending an inability to do it, although they had then a far greater number of foreign Souldiery, which being an excessive charge to the Country,

Country, it concerned them to have been rid of, if ſo be they had not had thoughts of uſing them to the prejudice of the Peace and Agreement newly made: However, for peace ſake, his Majeſty condeſcended ſo far, that he was content to receive no more but Two thouſand Horſe, in hope it might have been a means to oblige them to the better performance of the reſt of the Treaty; but when the delivery drew near (which by the tenor of the *Sixteenth Article* of the Treaty, ought to have been *before the Kings marching out of Zealand*) the *Danes* pretended to give in to his Majeſty a compleat Liſt of the Number, though when the Horſe appeared, they were not above Eight or Nine hundred in all, and thoſe but Daniſh Foot-ſoldiers, pittifully clothed, ill mounted, and men wholly unexperienced, whom they clapt on horſe-back at the inſtant, rather to elude than fulfill the intent of the Treaty: And afterwards when it was preſſed that the reſt of the ſaid Number might be delivered up, it could never be fully obtained; but they excuſed themſelves, by pretending partly the craftineſs of their Officers in making falſe Muſters, and a fear that the Soldiers, having formerly ſerved the Crown of *Sweden* in *Poland*, and been there disbanded, would not take ſervice under his Majeſty anew. Moreover, whereas in the ſaid Sixteenth Article (a Copy whereof you will find hereunto annexed) it is expreſſed, That after the ſaid Two thouſand Horſe ſhould be delivered up, then the Swediſh Forces ſhould immediately march out of *Zealand*, and have the Caſtles and ſtrong Holds delivered up to his Majeſty by degrees one after another, from the time of concluding the Treaty, and although the full number of Horſe (as is before ſaid) was not delivered up, yet that no occaſion might be given on his part, he winked at the matter, and prepared himſelf to march out of *Zealand*, ſending the Earl *Tott* beforehand to *Schonen* to take poſſeſſion of the ſaid places of ſtrength: But the nearer his Majeſties Forces advanced towards the *Belt* in order to his retreat, the more the *Danes* began to deviſe new Conſtructions of the words of the foremention'd Article, pretending that

that his Majeſty was obliged to quit *Zealand* before the delivery of the ſaid 2000 Horſe; and they ſent a Daniſh Gentleman, named *Ove Juul*, to *Ringſtad*, with a deſire that his Majeſty of *Sweden* would depart out of the Iſland, and be content with the yielding up of *Helſinburgh* onely, (which is the meaneſt of all the ſtrong places.) By this carriage of the *Danes* his Majeſty perceived they had entertained new thoughts, and had but little or no inclination at all to perform the Treaty agreed on; And having intelligence from a ſure hand, that Monſieur *Van Beuninghen* the Dutch Ambaſſador did adviſe and perſwade the *Danes* to drive off the execution of the Treaty, till Thawing weather might make way for the bringing in Foreign Auxiliaries, and hinder the neceſſary communication and quick entercourſe of the Swediſh Forces from one Iſland to the other, he was forced the very ſame day, wherein (according to the tenor of the Treaty) *Helſinburgh* in *Schonen* was to have been avacuated and yielded up, to ſend his Secretary *per* Poſt to *Roskild*, to remonſtrate the abuſes of the Daniſh Commiſſioners, and plainly to let them underſtand, that by ſuch dealings his Majeſty found it not ſafe for his Intereſt and Security to march out of *Zealand*, before certain advice ſhould be brought to him that all the ſtrong-holds of *Schonen* were in his power, eſpecially becauſe they had procraſtinated the matter ſo long that the time limited for the evacuation was partly paſt: And the Secretary was alſo ordered to tell them, thae his Majeſty had given order to the Marquis of *Baden* to advance with ſome Regiments to the very City of *Copenhagen*. Now whiie this Secretary and the Daniſh Commiſſioners were engaged in diſcourſe about this Affair, it ſeems the Marquis obſerving the Kings Order. marched directly at the inſtant through the Town of *Roskild*, and by that ſtrong argument reduced the *Danes* to reaſon, for the accompliſhing of what had been formerly agreed on, and they immediately gave it under their hands, that the above-named Towns and Strong-Holds in *Schonen* ſhould be delivered up at the very firſt coming of the Swediſh Commiſſioners. This manner of

behavior

behavior gave his Majesty to understand, with what kinde of heart the *Danes* made the Treaty with him, and that they meant to do him reason and keep faith no further then they should be constrained by force; and having likewise information given him from a good hand, that it was a matter once in debate among the *Danes*, but not resolved on, that under pretext of delivering him the aforenamed Four thousand Horse and Foot, they would surprise his Majesty in his Quarters, (*who then was but Three thousand strong in the Island of* Zealand) and by treachery execute their malice and revenge upon his Royal person, he supposed he had then a fair warning given him to keep an eye upon all their actings, and to ptovide for his own security some other way, seeing they had no regard to the sacred Bonds of Engagements and Treaties.

Presently upon this, his Majesty began his journey to *Schonen*, leaving his Forces behind in *Zealand*; and he was no sooner on his way, but the *Danes* seeing themselves disappointed in the former, had recourse to another Artifice of Treachery, and in order to a further eluding of the Treaty, they thought fit to make offer of a more intimate and near Alliance with his Majesty of *Sweden*, hoping in the mean while, that under pretext of treating and debating with his Majesties Ministers they might gain time, and find occasion to catch at some words which might serve them to enervate the Treaty, and give colour to such constructions as they designed to impose on it for their own advantage; and although his Majesty had cause enough to suspect the issue of any Overture that should be made from them, who had already begun to deal so dishonorably with him, yet being desirous to manifest that he would choose to run the hazard of being again deluded, rather then seem to neglect any thing that was tendred as a means to ensure the new contracted Friendship, and knit together the interest and security of both Crowns in one, he was no sooner arrived in *Schonen*, but he sent Commissioners to *Copenhagen* to see upon what Ground the *Danes* would begin this pretended Treaty for a more

a more near Alliance. The *Danes*, a little before the coming of these Swedish Commissioners, shewed themselves as it were impatient of their delay, and as if they feared they would not come, they set forth their supposed earnestness and zeal to this new Treaty with such good words and high Protestations, that it must have been an Affront to them not to have believed that they had a fair intent:. And yet, no sooner were his Majesties Commissioners arived, but there was a sudden and unexpected change; for they not onely shewed themselves cool in entring upon the Treaty, but in an extravagant way, contrary to all form and *decorum*, would needs pervert the order of Treating, alledging that his Majesty of *Swedens* Commissioners ought to make the first draught of Articles, whereas themselves, as the first movers, were concerned to do it. Touching this point of Priority much time was spent in disputing, until the *Danes*, convinced by the *Swedes* more real and stronger Reasons, exhibited a Draught of such Articles, that instead of a better understanding between both the Nations, it tended rather to an imbroiling of them, and a subverting of the whole Treaty before held at *Roskild*, which must necessarily have followed thereupon, if it had been accepted, and their malicious design not been timely discovered: And to the *Danes* other miscarriages this may be added, That they appointed for this Treaty other Commissioners then they had in the former Treaty at *Roskild*, so that these men, by their ignorance of things formerly debated, might the better take occasion to procrastinate, and spin out matters in discourse for the gaining of time: For, passing by other things, we shall onely mention this, that whereas in the Fourth and Fifth Articles of this new Treaty it was by them offered, that either of the two Kings should give assistance to each other, in case of an invasion by an Enemy, the *Danes* positively excepted *The Lands and Places conquered by the King of Sweden*, from having the like succor, as the other in the said case of being invaded.

But that the World may be no longer ignorant, by whose

inſtigation the *Danes* have been encouraged to this perfidious dealing, let us to the ſtrange manner of their proceeding, and the extravagancy of their Articles, ſubjoyn the ill offices done, and the Reports given by Monſieur *Van Beuningen* the Dutch Ambaſſador, then reſiding at *Copenhagen*, wherewith by his Suggeſtions at the Court of *Denmark*, and by his Correſpondency with his Superiors in *Holland*, he endeavored to annihilate the whole Treaty of *Roskild* (as may be ſeen in ſeveral Extracts of his Letters, hereto alſo annexed.) In like manner the Propoſition of Monſieur *Juul* is very remarkable, who being ſent a Meſſenger from the King of *Denmark* to his Majeſty of *Sweden*, when he was at *Gottenbourg*, feared not therein to accuſe his Majeſty of ſome contravention, with many other invented Calumnies, which plainly ſhewed, That the *Danes* had ſo far given way to their own malice, and to the ſubtile inſinuations of the ſaid Ambaſſador, that they contrived how to invalidate the Agreement made with *Sweden*, and then to lay the blame of all upon his Majeſty, that thereby they might open to themſelves a way for Controverſies, and keep all things in a dubious uncertain ſtate, till the time ſhould come, wherein they preſumed they ſhould be able, with open face, to break whatſoever had been formerly agreed on.

Moreover, this temper of theirs is eaſily diſcerned by their behavior in the buſineſs of the Duke of *Holſtein*, Father-in-law of his Majeſty of *Sweden*, concerning whom it was expreſſed in the Two and twentieth Article of the Treaty at *Roskild*, in theſe words, *That his Majeſty of* Denmark *ſhall give content and ſatisfaction to his Highneſs the Duke of* Holſtein, *as is equitable, whereupon Commiſſioners on both ſides, from the King of* Denmark *and the* Duke *of* Holſtein, *ſhall meet and treat, yet ſo, as that things may be brought to a Concluſion before the Second day of* May. Now whereas all particulars which concern the intereſt of the Duke could not be expreſſed in the XXII. and XXIII. Articles of the ſaid Treaty of *Roskild*, for fear leſt ſome prejudice might be done him, becauſe none of his Miniſters

were

were preſent, therefore he was included in the ſaid Articles thus in general terms; but yet at the ſame time it was aſſured on his behalf by the Daniſh Commiſſioners then preſent at the debate, and by the interpoſition of the Mediators, 1. That he ſhould enjoy *Swabſtad* ſolely and entirely to himſelf. 2. That the former Alternative Government of *Holſtein* ſhould be aboliſhed. And 3. That he ſhould hold the Soveraignty entirely within himſelf, without dependance upon the Crown of *Denmark*. After theſe things there reſted nothing but ſome ſmall diſpute that the Duke might have poſſeſſion of *Rensburgh, loco ſatisfactionis*, which afterwards upon the arival of the Dukes Ambaſſadors could not be obtained, though it would have been eaſily condeſcended to before by the Daniſh Commiſſioners, if his Majeſty had thought that his Father-in-law would not have deſired more for his ſatisfaction then *Rensburgh* alone. But foraſmuch as the *Danes* and their party have objected, That nothing from the XXII. Article of the Treaty before named, can be collected in favor of the Duke of *Holſtein*, than what *was to conſiſt with Reaſon, and that the Swediſh Ambaſſadors, taking the Duke of* Holſtein's *part, pretended things beyond Reaſon:* It will ſufficiently appear which was the unreaſonable party, if it be conſidered, that as ſoon as the execution of the three former points was deſired on the behalf of the ſaid Duke, the *Danes* immediately declined their former promiſes, ſo ſolemnly paſſed in preſence of the mediating Publick Miniſters of *France* and *England*, partly pretending to debate his intereſt in another manner, as a matter not depending upon the Treaty, and partly forging an impoſſibility to treat any way with him without the conſent of the Eſtates of *Holſtein*, adding herewith many ignominious and ſcandalous words, giving out alſo that the Swediſh Army would not ever be at hand, and then another time might be found for them to deal with the D. of *Holſtein*; yea, the abovenamed Daniſh Miniſter *Juul*, was ſo bold as to ſay in an open Aſſembly at *Gottenbourg*, That the Conditions with the Duke of *Holſtein* could not long be kept; becauſe

of all disadvantages which his Master the King of *Denmark* had by this Treaty, nothing vexed him more, then that he by the same Agreement should be bound to give the Duke such Conditions. Which mind of theirs toward the Duke is more fully made evident by some newly intercepted Letters of the King of *Denmark*; in one of which bearing date *Aug.* 6. 1658. he gives Instruction to the Governor of *Rensburgh* named *Blome*, in these following words:

" *When you are arrived at the Court of* Holstein, Gottorp, " *there you may shew your self very willing and forward in hear-* " *ing of all their Complaints, and take them* ad referendum, " *until you shall see that the* Swedes *are forced by other Enemies* " *to go away out of our Kingdom; then may you take your leave* " *under one pretext or another, and at parting give them hope of* " *having good satisfaction and contentment, if they shall address* " *themselves to us.*

By this you see, that by how much the *Danes* pretend that the *Swedes* were beyond reason in the matter of the Duke of *Holstein*, by so much the more themselves have fallen short in point of honor and honesty.

Moreover, when the time came that the Fifth Article of the Treaty of *Roskild* should be put in execution according to the meaning of the Treaty, the *Danes* began presently to dispute it, although the words of the Article were plain, as followeth, *viz.*

Because his Majesty of Sweden *hath in this War taken divers Provinces, Territories, Isles, with their Fortresses and Towns situate therein, belonging to the King of* Denmark, *and* jure belli *doth possess the same, his Majesty of* Denmark *hath for himself and his Successors future Kings of* Denmark *and* Norway, *and their Crowns, consented and agreed in order to satisfaction, as well for a restitution of the Territories seised on, as for a reparation of the damages and charges occasioned to his Majesty and the Crown of* Sweden *by this War, and for the preventing of greater Inconveniences, that he will renounce and resign to his Majesty of* Sweden, *and his Successors the future Kings in* Sweden *and their Crowns, the Province of* Halland *(which was heretofore*

heretofore made over to the Crown of Sweden *for Security and Caution) together with the Provinces of* Schonen, Bleking, *and* Bornholm, *with all the Towns, Caſtles, Fortreſſes, Iſles, Promontories, Regalities, Rights, Civil and Eccleſiaſtical Juriſdictions, uſual Impoſitions in the Country, Tolls, Rents, and Priviledges by Land and Water, belonging to the ſaid Provinces, Territories, and Feuds or Copiholds, in the ſame manner as the Kings of* Denmark *and* Norway *have enjoyed and poſſeſſed them, ſo that they ſhall hereafter be entailed to his Majeſty of* Sweden, *his Succeſſor and Crown, for a perpetual Impropriation.*

Theſe are the words of the Treaty; and in truth, the Rights and Royalties here mentioned and agreed on, are no other than what his Majeſty of *Sweden* in equity may claim, not only by vertue of the ſaid Treaty, but by antient Right, ſeeing the Swediſh Royalty did (as may be read in the very Daniſh Hiſtorians) formerly extend to the one half of the *Zound*, and the middle of that Paſſage was then commonly reputed and acknowledged to be the Bound of the *Swedes* Dominion. Upon this account, the Kings of *Sweden* had 1. *A free Paſſage from Eaſt to Weſt, and from Weſt to Eaſt, with their Men of War and Soldiers, through the* Zound, *without giving any notice or asking leave, but leaving the King and Crown of* Denmark *to enjoy the ſame right.* 2. *A reciprocal and like honor and acknowledgment from the King of* Denmark, *by ſaluting with the great guns and ſtriking of ſail, while they paſſed by the Caſtle of* Helſingburgh, *as the other did, paſſing by the Caſtle of* Cronenburgh. 3. *The Dues which ariſe for the keeping of conſtant Fires on the ſide belonging to his Majeſty, for the benefit and ſecurity of Ships and Sea-men, becauſe thoſe which have been uſually kept in the new-acquired Provinces muſt be continued, that thereby ſuch as paſs may avoid the dangerous Paſſages.* Nevertheleſs the *Danes* had the confidence to diſpute theſe things, notwithſtanding the expreſs words of the Treaty confirmed them, which do comprehend the whole under the term of *Rights and Royalties*; wreſting the ſenſe of the Articles to their own will and pleaſure at the

Trea-

Treaty, becauſe (forſooth) no particular mention was therein made either of the Salute by Guns, or of the Striking ſail, or of the free paſſage of Men of War and Soldiers, or of the keeping conſtant Fires for the ſafe paſſage of Ships; as if thoſe things were not ſufficiently comprehended under the term *Rights and Royalties*: By which dilatory diſcourſes, his Majeſty of *Sweden* was forced to wait a long time before he could get the *Danes* conſent, that he might make uſe and benefit of thoſe *Rights and Royalties* which had been ſolemnly agreed on.

Furthermore, whereas the *Danes*, when they were to give his Majeſty poſſeſſion of the Province of *Schonen* and all its Appertinances, refuſed at firſt to yield uy the Iſle of *Wien* (called *Scarlet*-Iſle) but by word of mouth then, and ſince in print, have objected, that the ſaid Iſle of *Wien* was never depending upon the Province of *Schonen*, but ever and from time out of mind hath appertained to the Iſle of *Zealand* &c their confidence in this point alſo is very much to be admired, ſeeing even Nature herſelf in the ſituation of the Place, as alſo the very Daniſh Chronicles, together with their own Records and Chancery-Rolls, and the Juriſdiction which hath always been exerciſed by the Province of *Schonen* over the Iſle of *Wien*, do evince the contrary.

1. As to what concerns the ſituation of the ſaid Iſle, it is known both *ex Jure Gentium* and *Civili Romanorum*, that all Iſlands not ſubſiſting of themſelves, and which are not conſtituted ſeparate Provinces, muſt be deemed Appertinances of that Province which is neareſt to them, in caſe it cannot evidently be proved either by ſome *Contract*, or by *Immemorial Preſcription*, that it is otherwiſe: But the Iſle of *Wien* lieth neareſt to the Province of *Schonen*, and the *Danes* themſelves in alleadging *Wien* to be an appertinance of *Zealand* do thereby confeſs it to be no ſeparate Province ſubſiſting of it ſelf, therefore the Iſle of *Wien* is to be deemed an Appertinance of the Province of *Schonen*, as lying neareſt to it. And it muſt be ſo reputed, till the *Danes* can produce ſome *Contract* or *Immemorial Preſcription* to manifeſt the

the contrary. This is the *Onus probandi* on their part, that which rests upon them to prove.

2. But alas, their Proofs fall so short in this point, that they are not able to name one example that *Wien* was ever possessed otherwise then as an Appertinent Member of *Schonen*.

3. This further appears by an instance of Oppignoration heretofore made to the Earls of *Holstein*, when *Schonen* was pawned to the said Earls for a sum of Money, then *Wien* was included as a member thereof. As also at another time, when the Crown of *Sweden* did redeem it from the said Earls; And at last, when it was restored to the *Danes* by *Magnus Smeck* King of *Swedeland*, about the year of our Lord 1343. But here, before we proceed to give other Reasons, it will be necessary to remove divers Objections more which the *Danes* have cast in the way, who, to prove the appertaining of *Wien* to *Zealand*, not to *Schonen*, do alledge it must be so, because the Isle of *Wien*, in matters Ecclesiastical hath depended upon the Bishop of *Zealand*; but this will signifie little, if you consider that the Islands *Falster*, *Langland*, and part of *Alsen*, do lie under the Ecclesiastick Jurisdiction of the Bishop of *Odensea* in *Funen*, and yet they are not therefore accounted Appertinances of *Funen*. It is known also that both *Sweden* and *Denmark* have heretofore been under the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction of the Bishops of *Hamburgh*, although at the same time in other things those Crowns had no dependance at all. Neither is it of any moment which the *Danes* alledge on their side, *viz.* That the Isle of *Wien* is ruled by the same Laws as *Zealand*, that it hath *Ascriptitios glebæ*, that is to say, Vassals or Villains (which some call *Bondmen*) like those of *Zealand*. For to the first we say, That *Funen*, *Langland* and *Laland* are ruled by the Laws of *Jutland*; the Towns *Stralsond*, *Rostock*, *Gripswald*, *&c.* by the Laws of *Lubeck*; *Stettin* by those of *Magdenburg*; and the Kingdom of *Poland* upon many occasions by the Laws of *Saxony*; whereas neither of these are reckoned to belong in any wise either to *Jutland*, *Lubeck*, *Magdenburg*, or *Saxony*: And truly it would

seem

ſeem ſtrange, if one Country by uſing the Law and Cuſtom which takes place in another, ſhould thereupon be concluded to be an Appurtenance of that other. For, the matter ſtands otherwiſe even in the preſent newly conquered Provinces of *Schonen*, *Halland*, and *Blekingen*, *&c.* where the Inhabitants according to the Agreement newly made, are left to make uſe of the Laws of *Denmark*, yet they do and muſt appertain to the Crown of *Sweden*. And ſecondly, it makes not at all for the Cauſe of the *Danes*, that the Iſle of *Wien* hath Vaſſals or Villains like thoſe of *Zealand*: For in *Pruſſia*, and many other places upon the Borders of *Germany*, there are ſuch Vaſſals or Villains as are in *Poland*, yet it cannot be concluded thence, that *Pruſſia*, and the other places in *Germany*, ſhall for this onely reaſon be concluded to appertain to the Crown of *Poland*.

4. Though it be certain (and the *Danes* themſelves do not deny) that in all Alienations of *Schonen*, *Wien* hath paſſed along with it, and been therein included, yet (it ſeems) they will not admit the Argument to be of any weight, becauſe they ſay that *Halland* and *Blekingen* have upon ſome occaſions alſo been included in the Alienations of *Schonen*, and yet they are not belonging thereto. But it is to be conſidered, that *Halland* and *Blekingen* are two Provinces, diſtinct from each other, and were never alienated together as one intire Province, in the ſame manner as *Wien* hath been with *Schonen*, and *Liſter* with *Blekingen*, they not being independent Provinces, as the *Danes* themſelves do confeſs. Moreover, though the *Danes* do grant there hath ever been a Joynt-Alienation of the ſaid Iſle with *Schonen*; nevertheleſs, they would fain wave this by an odde Exception, pretending that *Wien* could not be really alienated as a member of *Schonen*, becauſe in the Treaty, *Wien* is expreſly named as well as *Schonen*, which they alledge needed not have been, had it been incluſive in *Schonen*. But this poor Plea is of little importance, if it be obſerved, that in the Charter of Alienation, where *Wien* is ſeparately named with *Schonen*, there alſo *Liſter* is ſeparately named with the Province of *Blekingen*, which however

the

the *Danes* do unanimouſly acknowledge to be a part of *Blekingen*, it being diſtinctly named rather for prevention of further diſputes, then out of neceſsity, *Nam clauſula abundans non nocet, ut nec ejus abſentia obeſt.*

5. When in former time *Schonen* was united to the Crown of *Sweden*, the Bounds of *Schonen*, which are in the middle of the *Zound* and divide the Kingdoms of *Sweden* and *Denmark* from each other, did then comprehend the ſaid Iſle of *Wien* under the Dominion of *Sweden* as an Appertinance of the *Swediſh* Province of *Schonen*: Good reaſon therefore hath his Majeſty now to claim, together with the Province of *Schonen* (which hath been newly agreed on to be delivered up to him) thoſe antient Bounds which did belong to it formerly, and conſequently that the Iſle of *Wien*, ſtanding on the inner ſide of the middle of the *Zound* next to *Schonen*, as within the antient bounds thereof, ſhould be yielded up to his Majeſty together with *Schonen*, as a part thereof. And that this is ſo indeed, appears by the *Danes* own Hiſtorians, of whom two, the moſt principal among them, by name *Pontanus* and *VVhitfield*, who were perſons purpoſely employed by *Chriſtian* the Fourth King of *Denmark*, to write and had liberty to peruſe the publique Records and Chancery Rolls of that Kingdom, to juſtifie their Hiſtories, do affirm, that the limits of the ancient *Swedes*, as being Maſters of *Schonen*, were in the middle of the *Zound*, and therefore *VVien*, being ſituate *intra medietatem freti & ſinus adjacentis*, within the middle of that narrow paſſage nearer to *Schonen*, muſt be acknowledged to be belonging to the Swediſh Province of *Schonen*. In further confirmation of this you may read *Pontanus* himſelf *lib.*8.*pag.*471. who, though a *Dane* by Nation, hath theſe words, *Limites antiqui Regni* Sueciæ & Scaniæ *conſtituti ſunt in ipſo Paſſagio* Zuntæ, i.e. *The limits of the antient* Kingdom *of* Sweden *and* Schonen *are placed in the very Paſſage of the* Zound.

6. Put caſe it ſhould be ſaid (but it will not be granted) that the Iſle of *Wien* hath not been from the beginning an Iſle belonging to *Schonen*, yet 'tis ſufficient that it did, in

the time of *Waldemar* and King *Magnus Smeck*, always in all Oppignorations, Redemptions, Confirmations and Donations, follow as an Appertinance of the Land of *Schonen*.

7. It is apparent likewiſe, that of old, yea in the time of *Chriſtopher* the Firſt, King of *Denmark*, *Wien* was ſubject to *Schonen* in matters Eccleſiaſtical as well as Civil, it being under the inſpection of the Archbiſhop of that Province and the Chapter of *Lunden*.

8. It is the more to be wondred at, why the King of *Denmark*, when he had bound himſelf by Agreement (as he lately did) to deliver up *Schonen*, with *all the Appertinances which at this preſent are belonging, or formerly have belonged thereunto*, ſhould deny the delivery of *Wien*; ſeeing he knows well enough, that the Iſle of *Wien*, *ratione Secularis juriſdictionis, tempore Ceſſionis*, was, by a Conſtitution of his Father the late King *Chriſtianus*, annexed to *Schonen*, in the ſame manner as it was formerly, according to the mention made by the two renowned Hiſtorians aforenamed, *Whitfield* and *Pontanus*, who agree therein with the *Danes* own Records, and many other Authors.

9. The Daniſh Commiſſioners who were converſant in the late Treaty with the Swediſh, do know likewiſe, that the thing mainly inſiſted upon on the behalf of his Majeſty of *Sweden*, was, That in the return of *Schonen* under his power, he might re-enjoy all the Poſſeſſions, Rights and Royalties, which formerly paſſed away with *Schonen* from the Crown of *Sweden*; and eſpecially, that the former Bounds or Limits placed betwixt *Sweden* and *Denmark* in the middle of the *Zound* might be re-eſtabliſhed; which being ſuppoſed to be ſufficiently done by vertue of the late Treaty at *Roskild*, and the Iſle of *Wien* being ſeated within the antient Swediſh Bounds on that ſide of the Narrow-Sea which is next to *Schonen*, it is not to be imagined that the Swediſh Commiſſioners would treat and conclude for a repoſſeſſing of thoſe antient Bounds, and in the mean while admit or let it be underſtood that *Wien* ſhould be excluded.

10. Now whereas the *Danes* object, That although the

Swedes

Swedes desired the said Isle of *Wien*, and expresly named it on the 12. of *Febr.* at *Torstrop*, where the Treaty began, yet they omitted the nomination of it in the other Meeting on the 20. of *Febr.* at the concluding of the Treaty at *Roskild*: To this poor evasion it is answered, That the Swedish Commissioners thought fit to name it expresly in the first Meeting at *Torstrop* of the 12. of *Febr.* because they were not then fully informed of the nature of the Thing; and therefore out of a superabundant caution they made the nomination, that they, being then at an uncertainty in their own thoughts about it, might by expres mention of the Isle reserve the Rights concerning it to be more fully enquired into afterwards, when they should come to the Meeting at *Roskild*: And then being satisfied upon enquiry, that in all Alienations, Oppignorations, and Donations, *&c.* the said Island ever went along with the Province of *Schonen* as an appertinent member thereof, they judged it both needless and inconvenient to seem to bring that under doubt by a repeated Nomination, which stood upon so good grounds, and hath in all times been held a matter unquestionable, and in no case to be disputed. This the Danish Commissioners knew so well, that at the Treaty they never inclined in the least wise to bring it under dispute, nor to offer the least Clause for the excepting of *Wien*, whereas such a Clause would have been absolutely necessary for them, if it could have endured a reasonable debate; for, in this case, on their part, *Abundans clausula non nocuisset.*

But at length, the *Danes*, perceiving that they were not able to put a Baffle upon the Interest of *Sweden* in this matter with any colour of Reason, endeavored to shift off the whole Business, and elude this Treaty of *Roskild*, under pretence of observing an antient Treaty made at *Stettin*, wherein it is agreed, That if any Dispute shall arise between the two Kingdoms about any Lands, Islands, or Bounds of their Countries and Dominions, then some of the principal men of both parties shall meet at *Stettin*, there to have the Business decided among them. But what (I pray you) was the

design of alleadging this? Even meerly to put off the Execution which ought immediately to have followed this Treaty of *Roskild*, by confounding it with those things which belong to the old Treaty of *Stettin*, and were of a nature wholly different from the Points of the present Treaty of *Roskild*, by which means they would have made a Breach therein, and infringe all the rest of the Articles which they had there condescended unto. Which when they perceived that the Swedish Commissioners understood, and that this drift of theirs was not like to succeed to their desire, but on the contrary, that the execution of this Point was the more eagerly pressed by his Majesties Commissioners, they at last yielded to it, but with so much reluctance of spirit, and so many unhandsom words, as if their intent were to signifie to the whole world, that they gave a forced, rather then a free consent to the Execution of the Treaty in this Particular.

Moreover, as the *Danes* by several ways and artifices have studied to overthrow the Treaty of *Roskild*, by wresting the abovenamed Articles from their true meaning, so they have further contrived how to turn all the rest which may be of moment, to the prejudice of his Majesty and the Subjects of *Sweden*; And in one Particular more it is most conspicuous by the words of the Fourth Article, which are as followeth:

It is agreed on and concluded, That all Ships, being either Men of War, or not, small or great, with their Goods and Ladings whatsoever, belonging to his Majesty of Sweden *or his Subjects, and who dwell in* Swedeland, *or shall dwell there hereafter, or which belong to his Provinces, Territories, and Towns, none excepted, shall not only in the* Zound *and* Belt *be free and excepted from all Tolls, Inquisitions, Searches, Detentions, and other Impositions under what name soever, but also not be bound to have, or to shew any Certificates of their Goods and Lading; only they shall shew to his Majesties Toll-houses in* Helsenore *and* Newbourgh *their clear Sea-Passes or Passports: But as to what concerneth the Goods and Commodities belonging to his Majesty of* Sweden,

Sweden, *or his Succeſſors, or the Subjects and Inhabitants of* Sweden, *and of all his Provinces, Territories and Towns, being laden in ſtrange Veſſels, the ſame Courſe ſhall hereafter be obſerved, as was formerly touching the Certificates of Lading, and Sea-Paſſes, according to the Agreement made at* Bromſebro, *in the ſame manner, that if they do but ſhew their clear Certificates, they then ſhall freely paſs through the* Zound *or* Belt, *to and fro, without any hinderance, detention, prohibition, or payment of Tolls. On the contrary, Swediſh goods laden in ſtrange Ships, which cannot ſhew their clear Certificates, ſhall be bound to pay their Tolls in the* Zound *or* Belt.

Out of theſe plain words the *Danes* were pleaſed to raiſe ſome captious Queſtions, namely, What Goods may be laden without any difference? *&c.* asking, whether ſuch Goods ſhould be underſtood to be thoſe belonging to the *Swedes*, or other Nations? or whether therein ſhould be underſtood the different ſort of Merchandizes? as Salt, Wine, Clothes, and the like, intending thereby to make a Breach into thoſe Priviledges which his Majeſty hath formerly enjoyed, and had newly by this Treaty of *Roskild* augmented and confirmed, viz. *That all Swediſh ſhips of what name ſoever ſhall be free from all manner of let or impediment and Cuſtom, without any obligation to be laid upon them to ſhew their Certificates of their laden Goods and Merchandiſes, producing only their Paſs-ports, and ſo to go on in their Voyage.* And though this be evident enough, as the genuine ſence of the Treaty, yet from ridiculous *Quæres* they preſently preſumed to run to unreaſonable acting, having lately conſtrained a Subject of his Majeſty, bound from *Stralſond*, to produce his Certificats of Lading, as appears by the Reſident *Duvalt's* Letter to the King, hereto annexed, and they took a Paſsport from another, and others they forced *to pay Cuſtom*, which is an utter violation of the Treaty, as appears by the Fifth Article touching Certificats and Sea-paſſes hereto alſo annexed. And finally, when the Commiſſioners for the execution of the Treaty came to ſpeak of this point, the *Danes* indeavored in the Fifth Article of theirs to ſteal in

the

the words [*Only Ships belonging to the Swedes*] to this very end, that from thence they might take occasion to stop the Swedish Ships under pretence of enquiring after the Partners of them, and this to do notwithstanding the ships have Swedish Pass-ports, and sail with Swedish Flags and Colours; by which means they designed, not onely to obstruct the Swedish Trade and Navigation, but totally to destroy the very life and being of the *Swedes* freedom of Commerce, and of the Articles of Treaty so lately agreed on.

But that we may proceed to manifest some other particulars of their violation, it is evident in like manner, that the *Danes* have acted boldly enough against the Second and Third Articles of the Treaty of *Roskild*, having not onely not receded from the former Alliance which they had with the *Hollanders* for the free entry of their Fleet into the *Baltick* Sea, but likewise opened their ears and hearts to certain new Propositions made to them by Monsieur *Van Beuningen* the Dutch Ambassador, about the maintaining of the said Alliance, while he gave them hopes of being delivered out of their present condition, willing them to relie upon the assistance and good counsel of their friends. This advice was no sooner given to the *Danes* by the Dutch Ambassador, but their concealed old enmity brake forth into new Resolutions; they presently assured the said Ambassador they would so play the Game, that his Majesty of *Sweden's* Commissioners should not be able to proceed further in this Negotiation with any success: So that when his Majesty desired of them but Eight Ships of War of those Ten which they (of their own accord) had proffer'd in the beginning, and shewed them a way how they might with ease be maintained, if they had a mind to make good their own offer, they instead of performing it, or of admitting the Specification thereof to be made, and put in among the rest of the Articles of execution, did, by the mouth of their Messenger *Ove Juul*, and by their own expressions to the Swedish Commissioners, pretend themselves for the present unable to do any thing of that nature, and so, under a pretext of an incapacity to perform

form they declined the matter, yet ever and anon ſhewed themſelves very forward and liberal in promiſing, but proved trivial and dilatory when they were preſſed to come to an iſſue: And this baffling way they thought fit to uſe, meerly to faſten this impreſſion in the mindes of others, that they meant really, but were in concluſion neceſſitated thus to fail. Which ſubtilty of theirs being well underſtood by his Majeſty, he found himſelf concerned immediately to ſend order to his Commiſſioners, to take care effectually that the true meaning of thoſe two Articles might be fully retained. Whereupon the *Danes* finding themſelves unable to avoid it, becauſe the buſineſs was preſſed home upon them, were at laſt content, that this Point ſhould be ſet down in writing, but without any real intent on their part: The truth of which will appear by the Letters of the aforeſaid Dutch Ambaſſador, which you will finde (among other things) hereto annexed, wherein he wrote into *Holland* to this effect, That the *Danes* had aſſured him they would not perform with the *Swedes*, but that they would rather diſoblige the King of *Sweden*, than him and his Maſters.

The like perverſneſs the *Danes* were pleaſed to ſhew at the execution of the ſixth Article of the Treaty of *Roskild*, againſt the true ſence of the words; which being hereto alſo annexed, you may read how they confirmed to his Majeſty a real poſſeſſion of *Drontheim* in *Norway*, with all the appertinents antiently belonging thereunto: Nevertheleſs afterward, they by their Deputy in *Norway*, refuſed to yield up to his Majeſty the principal part of *Drontheim*, and when his Majeſties Commiſſioners complained thereof at the Daniſh Court, they would needs make them believe that their Deputy did it of his own phanſie without order; whereas it appeared, not onely by the Inſtructions of his King, which he openly ſhewed to his Majeſty of *Swedens* Commiſſioners at *Drontheim*, that he had an order for it, but alſo by his Kings own Letter to him, dated from *Coppenhagen*, 19 *June*, 1658. wherein he ordered him finally to reſign up the whole Province, for this reaſon, becauſe the Swediſh ſtanding upon their

terms,

terms, could not be overcome by any thing by him alledged to the contrary; and yet for all this, it was at the beginning of laſt *Auguſt* (when his Majeſty had reſolved to try another way to right and ſecure himſelf, and had ſhipt part of his forces for that purpoſe) before notice was brought him of the delivery of the ſaid place, which is a thing (we may boldly ſay) they never intended to do, could they have put it off any longer: For, the *Daniſh* Reſident at the Court of *Brandenburgh* at *Berlin*, aſſured thoſe there which were diſaffected to his Swediſh Majeſty, that the buſineſs of *Drontheim* would not prove ſo eaſie a matter as the *Swedes* imagined, and that he believed it would be a great occaſion to hinder a right underſtanding, and a means very fit to impede the ſecurity which the *Swedes* ſo much deſired: Which diſcourſe of his doth evidently ſhew, that it was a matter reſolved on a great while before, and never intended by them to be executed, but upon compulſion.

Likewiſe, whereas one Article provides, that the three Ships and Goods which were taken before the beginning of the War, ſhould be fully reſtored according to the intent of the Treaty, yet there hath been ſuch a Cunctation and Tergiverſation about it, that no full execution hath as yet been obtained; onely the ſaid three ſhips have lately been reſtored, but without any ſatisfaction for the loſs of their lading, which the *Danes* were bound to by the Articles, although the *Daniſh* adherents have publickly printed, that a conſiderable ſum of money hath been paid in lieu thereof, but they have not been able to name the ſum.

The like unequal carriage they manifeſted in the quitting of *Bremerwerden*, delaying it far beyond the time limited, ſo that at length it was preſumed (and it became common diſcourſe) that the *Daniſh* Governor there was reſolved to keep that ſtrong hold to be made uſe of by the other enemies of his Majeſty of *Sweden*; in the mean while, he detained the priſoners beyond the time limited, againſt the clear words of the Treaty, although this point of releaſing priſoners was inſtantly performed on the part of his ſaid Majeſty. Yea more

than

than this, the Governor, after the Concluſion of the Treaty, was ſo hardy as to force the Country round about to pay great Exactions and Contributions, in hope that when his Swediſh Majeſty ſhould leave *Denmark*, this might afterwards have miniſtred an occaſion of queſtion and controverſie: And when any remonſtrance was made of this to the Court of *Denmark*, the Daniſh King anſwered, That the Governor did it without Order; whereas the Governor, on the other ſide, ſhewed the Letter and Inſtructions of the King, that he ſhould by all means keep the ſame Place till further Order. By which it is clearly to be ſeen, that the behaviour of the *Danes* hath been ſuch, that no credit could be given either to their words or actions; Nor can it be ſaid that one of all the Articles hath been performed with an upright mind, but all hath been carried with ſo perverſe a humor, as if his Majeſty had extorted all by violence, and not received any by Agreement, notwithſtanding that they were obliged to the performance without the leaſt reluctancie.

Laſtly, during the execution of the Treaty, there hapned a great difference between the Swediſh and the Daniſh Commiſſioners about a Pyracie which a *Renegado Swede*, by name *Carloff*, had by vertue of a Daniſh Commiſſion committed in *Africa*, to the great loſs and prejudice of the Swediſh Company of *Guinea*. For, ſo it fell out, that the ſaid *Carloff* having taken as Prize a Ship belonging to the ſaid Swediſh Company, wherein was a good quantity of Gold, he arrived with it in *Denmark* after the Treaty of *Roskild* was brought to a Concluſion, and therefore both Ship and Gold ought to have been reſtored to the *Swedes*, as appears by the Eleventh Article of the Treaty; wherein it is agreed, *That any Prize whatſoever which may have been taken, and not carried into the Port of the Prince which gave the Commiſſion, before the time of concluding the Agreement at* Torſtrop, *ſhall be reſtored to the right Owners*. But notwithſtanding that his Majeſty of *Sweden*, by his Reſident of *Hamburgh*, gave timely notice of his demand of this Ship and Gold to

the Governor of *Gluckſtad* Fieldmarſhal *Eberſtein*, and to the reſt of that Government, pleading to them the true ſenſe of the Treaty, with deſire that both the Ship and the Man might be arreſted, and the Goods regiſtred, until an Anſwer might come from their King to his Majeſties ſatisfaction, according to the Article of the Treaty; yet the more his Majeſties Plenipotentiary ſtood upon the execution thereof, the more the *Danes* drew back and deferred; and at length when they did pretend a regiſtring of the Goods, yet no ear would be given for the ſecuring of *Carloff's* perſon, who had committed this by a Commiſſion from the King their Maſter. Howbeit in concluſion, neither of theſe was done; but contrary to all right, they not only detained the Commander of *Capo-Corſo*-Caſtle many days Priſoner (who had been taken by the ſaid *Carloff*) but in meer malice diſmiſſed *Carleff* with all the Gold, and part of the chief Goods; who making away for *Flanders*, did alſo by the *Danes* recommendation obtain a Protection from *Don John* at *Bruſſels*; and ſo they deprived themſelves of the power either of reſtoring the aforeſaid Caſtle, or of making any reſtitution to his Majeſty according to the tenor of the Treaty. Which being ſtifly inſiſted on by his Majeſties Commiſſioners, they at firſt could by no means prevail with the *Danes*, who choſe rather to wreſt the true intent of the Treaty, calling *Capo Corſo* their own, becauſe it was taken from the Company; and added, That if they did reſtore it, they were not obliged to return any thing more then the Place, but ought to keep the Prize, herein making no difference betwixt Prizes taken by an Officer of War duly qualified for the publick benefit of his Prince and Country, and thoſe that are made by a Pyrate who roves up and down for his own private intereſt and advantage: Beſides, they in the mean time forgot what is before-alleadged, That the Prize being brought into the Daniſh Dominions after the time of concluding the Treaty, ought by vertue thereof to have been delivered up to the *Swedes* without diſpute or delay. And theſe things being preſſed home upon the *Danes* as Reaſon, by his Majeſties Com-

Commiſſioners, when they were able to hold out no longer with their pretended Reaſonings, they were at laſt willing to condeſcend ſo far as to acknowledge themſelves guilty in ſome ſort, yet in ſuch terms, that little ſatisfaction was to be expected from them either for the Ship, or Caſtle. Wherefore his Majeſty, to ſecure his Intereſt in this particular againſt their viſible intent of foul dealing, thought meet a while to inſiſt upon their giving him a real Aſſurance in Lands: But they not approving that, and at length pretending again that they were really inclined to an Accompliſhment of all Points, then his Majeſty was willing to try them again, in hope he might thereby make a ſpeedier end, and ſo be the readier to oppoſe his other Enemies abroad; whereupon he quitted his demand of a real Aſſurance in Lands, and was content to have accepted a Bond of ſome Merchants of *Hamburgh* or *Amſterdam*, to make payment within a year, in lieu of the Damages ſuſtained in the ſaid *Guinea*-Ship: And truly the *Danes* at laſt yielded thereto with fair words and promiſes, but without any real purpoſe; for, they ſent again to his Majeſty one *Ove Juul* (a Gentleman whom we have before had occaſion to name) but without a full power to ſatisfie his Majeſty in any way about the buſineſs, only he ſpent time in excuſing the *Danes*, that they could not in three weeks meet with his Majeſties Commiſſioners to give them the deſired ſatisfaction by Bond for the money; the Daniſh deſign being in the mean while not to perform any thing, but meerly to gain time, that they might ſee firſt what Reſolution would be taken by the Prince Elector of *Brandenburgh*, as alſo what would be the Iſſue of the Imperial Election then depending, and of the Treaty then in hand betwixt *Moſcovy* and *Poland*, that ſo they might accordingly proceed, or recede, in their Actings. For, at laſt, when they ſaw their opportunity, they declared themſelves wholly unwilling to reſtore any thing more than what could be found at *Gluckſtad*, (calling it a *Work of Supererogation*) and that which was to be found at *Gluckſtad* was as much as nothing in reſpect of the valuation of the whole damage ſuſtained both by

the Ship and Goods, which amounted to Four hundred thousand Crowns; and *in fine*, they had the face to deny the Merchants Bond, which themselves had before agreed unto. Now his Majesty of *Sweden* had the greater reason to insist on this Point, because it is a matter of great value (as is before expressed) and wherein many of his Subjects were much concerned, contrary to what the Danish friends have divulged in print, saying that it amounted to no more but One hundred thousand Crowns; whereas it is known to all at *Gluckstad* where the Gold arived, that there was in meer Gold to the value of One hundred and thirty thousand Crowns; Moreover, in Elephants Teeth and other things, to the value of Twenty thousand Crowns: Besides, the Cargason left at *Capo Corso* was valued by *Carloff* himself at Fourscore thousand Crowns. And the Ships and Fortress, with the loss of the Slaves and other necessary things, amounted to much more than the sum which is named in the said Print; it being universally known with what great expence designs of Traffick must be managed in so remote parts of the World.

There are many other passages of offence and injury of lesser importance, which we forbear to name after the mention of so great affronts and provocations given by the *Danes*; we might urge their taking of the Earl of *Koningsmark's* Jewels, their plundering of his Majesties Magazins and Ammunitions, and their not delivering in writing to his Majesty, for his security, any of the points which have by Agreement been concluded: But by their strange shiftings and falsifications in their demeanor from time to time, in reference to the main Articles of the Treaty you have enough to observe that inveterate malice and hatred against his Majesty and the Crown of *Sweden* which hath transported them to so unreasonable and perfidious a course of dealing; and it is evident enough from all their Delays and Delusions, that they were contrived meerly for the spinning out of time, hoping in a short space to finde such an Opportunity and Conjuncture of Affairs, as might constrain his Majesty to depart

depart their Country, and leave the execution of the Treaty to their own will and pleasure. For the speeding on of such a season as this, wherein they might with open face defie his Majesty, it is evident enough what underhand Trucking they have had with the *Hollanders*, and it is well known they have held the like correspondence with the Courts of *Austria*, *Brandenburgh* and *Poland*, whose Publick Ministers residing at *Copenhagen* have there by their Counsels and Promises of assistance, all along concurred, and managed the whole design, together with the *Danes*, to frustrate the Treaty of *Roskild*, and necessitate his Majesty, after he was in person withdrawn out of *Denmark*, to return thither, and continue the War (which might have been at an end if they had pleased) and to take a just course by Arms to right and secure himself, seeing they made no other use of their pretences of Peace by Treaty, but in the mean time to contrive a way for his destruction, by confederating themselves with all his enemies, for the assailing and oppressing him (as they do at this present) on every side, with their United Powers. Let the world now from these things judge, betwixt his Majesty of *Sweden* and the *Danes*, where the fault doth lie; and if the consideration of the foregoing Particulars be not enough to plead the righteonss of his present proceeding, let men be pleased a little further to consider, that certainly it cannot be an ambitious thirst in his Majesty (as the *Danes* scandalize him) to be Master of the Kingdom of *Denmark*, which hath brought him back again to carry on the War there; for surely if that high thought had reigned in his Breast, it had been his time to manifest it and attain to his desire, when last year the King, Queen, and the Royal Court and City of *Denmark*, were in a manner at his disposing, being in no such condition (as they are now) to make opposition, and the whole Kingdom it self under a great terror and consternation, by reason of his Majesties sudden approach, and extraordinary Successes; Then doubtless had been his opportunity to effect such a design, when it was Winter-season, the Seas frozen, and so the *Hollanders*

not

not able to have come with their ſhipping to give any hindrance; at which time alſo there was no impediment could be feared from any other, the *Poles* being in fear of the *Moſcovite*, and ſo not in caſe to ſtir, and the *Moſcovite* had made a Ceſſation of Arms, and was ready to enter upon a Treaty of Peace with the Crown of *Sweden*, the *Brandenburger* likewiſe not then brought over to the *Auſtrian* and *Poliſh* party, nor reſolved what to do, and the *Auſtrians* themſelves concerned to keep fair with all, and retain their Forces at home, in regard the Emperial Election, which had been ſtrongly canvaſed, was ſtill depending, and ſtood upon tickliſh terms; this had been the ſeaſon for his Majeſty to annex the Crown of *Denmark* to his own, had he not deſired rather to treat the King of *Denmark* as his Neighbour and antient Allie. Now let us infer a little upon this: Did his Majeſty of *Sweden* behave himſelf at that time with ſo fair reſpect and moderation toward the *Danes*, and can it be imagined that after this, when his Majeſty was gone out of *Denmark*, and the whole face of Affairs was changed, his mind ſhould of it ſelf alter, in a time when the *Danes* had all thoſe great advantages of which they were wholly deſtitute before? For when at the letter end of this Summer, his Majeſty ſhipt his Forces at *Kiel* to return into *Denmark*; the *Poles* had recollected themſelves and brought their Affairs into ſuch a ſtate, that they were at leiſure to look after War in other parts, and had reſolved to offend his Majeſty; the Swediſh Treaty with the *Moſcovite* was at a ſtand, and the Ceſſation uncertain to continue, the *Brandenburger* had declared himſelf on the *Auſtrians* and *Poliſh* ſide; and the Imperial Election being paſt, the Emperor and his *Auſtrians* had liberty as well as ſtomack, to appear againſt his Majeſty; and it being known, that both the *Auſtrians*, *Poles* and *Brandenburgers* were ſtrongly confederated to the ſame end, reſolving to attaque his Majeſty by Land, we may add likewiſe, that the ſeaſon of the year ſerved for the *Hollanders* to ſecond the deſigns of the other by Sea, and to ſail with ſuccor to the *Danes* upon occaſion: The ſtate of things being thus, ſurely no ſober man

can

can imagine that his Majesty would at such a time chuse to make the *Dane* his Enemy, or seek to deprive him of his Crown, seeing when the Danish Crown was before in his power, and no possibility for any of the aforenamed parties to hinder him from taking it (had he then had a mind to it) he chose rather to make an Agreement with the King of *Denmark*, in hope thereby to have obliged him to be his Friend. Therefore questionless, every man will easily conceive, that some grand provocation given by the *Danes* hath been the occasion of his Majesties return to carry on the War against them; and what that provocation is, this foregoing Discourse gives an account of, they having made no other use of the Treaty of Peace but to abuse and ensnare his Majesty, and to prepare themselves for War while they were by Tricks and Devices eluding the execution of the Treaty, and entring into a Confederacy with the *Austrians*, *Poles*, *Brandenburgers*, yea and the *Hollanders*, to whom his Majesty never gave less cause of offence, who are all now upon the Stage of Action both by Sea and Land, against his Royal Majesty of *Sweden* in the view of the World.

A Summary of ſuch Extracts of Letters, and other Particulars, to which reference is made in the foregoing Relation.

An Extract of Mr. Beunings *Letter, dated at* Copenhagen, April 2. 1658.

IT is not eaſily to be preſaged, what will be the Event of this Treaty of Alliance: For, although matters, as I am informed, are already ſo far advanced, that Commiſſioners are appointed on both ſides to negotiate touching the ſaid Alliance; yet I ſuppoſe they will find obſtacles, and perhaps ſuch as may be ſufficient to obſtruct and hinder the buſineſs. For ſo much as I can learn, the form of the ſaid Alliance is to be Defenſive, and ſhall not extend further then to the defence of both Hereditary Kingdoms and Dominions, and not to the Swediſh Conqueſts beyond the Seas.

An Extract of another Letter of Mr. Beunings, *dated the* 2. *of* June.

THe Swediſh Ambaſſadors refuſe to admit of an Umpire about the Iſle of *Ween*, as if the notoriouſneſs of the right of their pretenſions to the ſaid Iſland did exclude all diſputes about it. I find theſe Lords here are very much altered about it, counting it moſt unjuſt, and that it did cauſe them to fear worſe things.

I am ſtill confident, that I can aſſure your High and Mighty Lordſhips, that this Crown remains as unwilling as ever to do any thing in the ſaid Alliance, which might be preju-

prejudicial or disadvantagious to your High and Mighty Lordships. I will not depart hence, unless I can give your High and Mighty Lordships full contentment in this; which I could at this present perform, if I were assured that the Swedish would not by extreme violence force these Lords to accept of that Article of excluding Foreign Men of War.

An Extract of another Letter of Mr. Beunings, *dated the 22. of* June.

I Have this day got certain Intelligence, That the Lords Commissioners (desirous once to free this Kingdom of the extreme burden which it lies under by the Swedish enquartering) after that they had in vain urged, That this Crown could not be forced against their inclination to conclude and ratifie a Treaty with the said Council, to their own prejudice and discontentment of Friends, under pretence of an Elucidation to be amplified, had engaged themselves to set something to paper for finding out an Expedient in the premisses: And although it was assured me as if the same would be so penned, that it should give no offence unto your High and Mighty Lordships; yet I conceived the altering of this point might prove very dangerous: Therefore I propounded to the Rix-Hoffmaster, and one of the Privy-Councellors here present, all Reasons which I could possibly find out to disswade them from it, and I verily believe to good effect; for the Lord Rix-Hoffmaster answered me absolutely, He was of this mind, that the aforesaid Point must remain by vertue of the text of the former Treaty; and that his Honor had told the Lord Ambassador of *France*, before I spake with him at this time, that he finally understood, that they could not (in the name of this Crown) proceed further in the business, desiring him to acquaint the Swedish Lords Ambassadors positively with the same.

Another Letter of Mr. Beunings, *dated the* 25. *of* June.

MY laſt Letter to your Honor was the 12. of this moneth: The ſame day the final reſolution of this King was delivered unto the Lords Ambaſſadors of *Sweden*; namely, That his Majeſty could not engage himſelf in that point touching the excluding of Foreign Men of War out of the Baltick Sea, as was urged by their Honors, ſuppoſing all ought to remain and ſtand as it was agreed on in the former Treaty of *Roskild*; it being further urged, that his Majeſty was not inclined by this to give any offence unto *England* and the *United Netherlands*. Whereupon the Lords Ambaſſadors replied, That they were aſſured that the *Lord Protector* would not be troubled at it; and complained that this Crown ſeemed leſs troubled to diſoblige their High and Mighty Lordſhips, than the King their Maſter. The Lords of *Denmark* continue to ſhew themſelves very conſtant in the ſaid reſolution; but the King of *Sweden* lieth ſtill there with his Army, and his Ambaſſadors (as they ſay) have got new orders peremptorily to inſiſt upon the excluding of all Men of War out of the Baltick Sea, and (as it was told me out of their own mouths) they have new commands to declare, That the Swediſh Forces ſhall not abandon this Kingdom, unleſs they ſhall firſt have a ſatisfaction in this point, which they term as an *Elucidation of the Treaty of Peace*.

I have this from thoſe which were yeſterday in particular conference with the ſaid Lords Ambaſſadors; but ſince the departure of the laſt Poſt, their Honors have not ſpoken any more with the Commiſſioners of this Crown. In the mean time I do not omit to do my devoir to conſerve and hearten theſe Lords in this their good reſolution; the Lord Ambaſſador of *France* doth alſo his endeavor on the other ſide, to cauſe the Swediſh to deſiſt in this, but as yet with little effect. I hope that I ſhall be able to give a more exact account to your High and Mighty Lordſhips of what ſhall paſs further in this buſineſs.

A

A Copy of his Majesties of Swedens *Letter to the King of* Denmark *the 21th of* June, 1658.

WE do not doubt, but your Majesty hath understood by our Commissioners residing at *Copenhagen*, with what an earnest mind and inclination we have desired a full execution of those Articles which were last Winter agreed on betwixt both our Ambassadors, at the limited time in the Treaty at *Roskild*; Therefore we live as yet in good hope and expectation, that since a great deal thereof hath had a good issue, your Majesty will promote the rest to a timely execution. But whereas some points touching the true interest and security of both Crowns are not onely as yet remaining, but a perfect and true information afterwards is brought in, how the Condirector *Henry Carloff* coming from *Affrica* to *Gluckstad* with a Ship and Goods belonging unto our Subjects, notwithstanding the timely advertisement given by our Resident from *Hamborough*, hath neither been by Your Majesties Ministers staid there, nor the Goods therein laden kept from being embezeled, which ought to have been kept for our satisfaction, according to the tenor of the Eleventh Article of the Treaty; but on the contrary he hath been dismist with the greatest part of the laden gold and other precious wares, before ever he gave any satisfaction for the restitution of the place and Castle at *Capo Corso*. Wherefore we can take no other course but to address our selves to your Majesty by this Letter which we have sent to our Commissioners residing at *Copenhagen* to be presented to you, expressing a neighborly brotherly desire that your Majesty would be pleased, not only willingly to hear them, but also give such Orders, that as well upon this, as upon all other Points yet remaining, a due satisfaction may suddenly be made to our above-said Commissioners, whereby this business may come to a perfect and timely conclusion. For, whereas your Majesties Minister doth very often complain of that great burthen which lies upon *Denmark* by our Army, and this not

without great reaſon, we do by theſe aſſure your Majeſty that we wiſh nothing more heartily, then that all points may ſoon be put in execution, according to the tenor of the Treaty, without further delay, which may otherwiſe againſt our mind ſtay us here, untill perhaps we may from other parts have notice of ſome great advantage got over us by our Enemies, to the great prejudice of our affairs and intereſt; Therefore we live in hope, that your Majeſty will be inclined, according to the tenor of the Treaty, to advance this buſineſs in order to a timely ſatisfaction of thoſe who are intereſſed in the Company of *Africa*, it being a thing due by the Treaty of Peace, which can admit of no other interpretation. Given at *Flensburgh* the 21. of *June* 1658.

An Extract out of his Majeſtie of Sweden's *Letter to his Excellency the Rix Admiral* Wrangel, *from* Gothenburgh *the Second of* May, 1658.

WE hope that all points at this time are cleared, according to the tenor of the Treaty betwixt Us and the King of *Denmark*, which ſhould be executed before the marching of our Army out of the Daniſh Lands and Countries. Therefore ſo ſoon as any ſuch notice ſhall be given unto you by our Commiſſioners, namely that all differences are compounded, then muſt you march out with the whole Army, and leave the Country according to the Tenor of the Treaty.

The words of the Fifth Article of the Treaty of Roskild.

BEcauſe His Majeſty of *Swethland* hath in this War taken divers Provinces, Territories, Iſles, with their Fortreſſes, and Towns ſcituated therein, belonging to the King of *Denmark*, *& jure belli* doth poſſeſs the ſame: His Majeſty of *Denmark* hath for himſelf, his Succeſſors, future Kings of *Denmark*, and *Norway*, and their Crowns, conſent-

ed

ed and agreed, in order to satisfaction, as well for a restitution of the Territories seised on, as for a reparation for the damages and charges occasioned to His Majestie, and the Crown of *Swethland* by this War; and for the preventing of greater inconveniencies, that he will resign and renounce to His Majesty of *Swethland*, and his Successors, the future Kings of *Swethland*, and their Crowns, the Provinces of *Halland* (which heretofore was given to the Crown of *Swethland*, for Security and Caution) *Schonen*, *Blekingen*, *Bornholm*, with all the Towns, Castles, Fortresses, Isles, Promontories, Regalities, Rights, Civil and Ecclesiastical Jurisdictions, usual Impositions in the Countrey, Tolls, Rents, and Priviledges, by Land and Water, belonging to the said Provinces, Territories and Feuds or Copiholds, in the same manner as the Kings of *Denmark* and *Norway* have enjoyed and possessed them; so that they shall hereafter be intailed to His Majesty of *Swethland*, his Successors and Crown, for a perpetual Impropriation.

An Extract out of the Resident Duvalt's *Letter, dated at* Copenhagen, 10 July. 1658.

YOur Majesty may be pleased to understand, how the Officers of the Custom in *Helsenor*, begin again to deal contrary to the late Treaty, taking Custom of a Dutch Skipper for some Wine, notwithstanding the clear Certificate he had and shewed, that it belonged to a Citizen of *Stralsound*, subject to your Majesty. And whereas it was evidently shewed them by *Christopher Sneider*, how they dealed against the Treaty; they replied, That they were commanded to clear the like Goods of *Pomerania* according to the Pactions of *Stettin*, and not upon other terms; yea, they said likewise, That they to this day, knew not of any other Pactions, but of those of *Bromsebro*, albeit the said *Christopher Sneider* had given them long before the late Treaty in Print. Therefore I commanded at the very instant, that *Christopher* should draw the matter up in writing, and it [illegible] is day be delivered, [illegible]

together with the Certificate to the Ambaſſador *Bielk*, to be delivered to the Rix-hoffmaſter.

The Fifth Article touching Certificates and Sea-Paſſes.

IT ſhall according to the annexed *Formula* of Paſſes be ſhown, that the Ship and Veſſel do belong to Swediſh Subjects *alone*; and afterwards no further Inquiſition ſhall be made, either upon the Ships or Goods belonging either to Swediſh Subjects or Strangers, without any difference.

The words of the Sixth Article of the Treaty of Hoskild.

LIkewiſe it is yielded by His Majeſty of *Denmark*, that His Majeſty of *Sweden* ſhall poſſeſs the Caſtle of *Bahous*, with the *Feudum* or Copihold belonging thereunto; as alſo *Drontheim*, with the *Feudum* and Copiholds, together with all appertaining Towns, Caſtles, and Foreſts, Eccleſiaſtical and Temporal Goods, Copiholds and Appertinances belonging thereunto by right, and which have belonged formerly thereunto by Water and Land, to remain for ever unto the Crown of *Swethlands* poſſeſſion and propriety, as it doth more at large appear by the Letters of Reſignation touching theſe and other particulars reſigned, and in the former Articles containing the ſpecified Territories and Provinces, which have been ſubſcribed and ſealed to by the King himſelf, and the Counſellors of *Denmark*.

The words of the Sixteenth Article.

AND to the end, that the evacuation and exchange of the aforeſaid Provinces, Towns and Fortreſſes may be more orderly and exactly performed on either ſide, both parties have agreed thereupon in this manner, *that as ſoon as* 2000 *Horſe* (which his Majeſty of *Denmark* hath promiſed to deliver to his Majeſty of *Swedeland*) *are delivered up, the Swediſh*

diſh Army ſhall immediately march out of Zealand, whereupon *Helſingborg* ſhall be delivered upon the 27 of *February*, *Lands Crona* the 28. and *Malmoo* the firſt of *March*; on the 4. ſhall *Chriſtianſtad* be delivered to the *Swediſh*, and *Naoſokow* to the *Daniſh* Commiſſioners, as which time the Swediſh Army ſhall be drawn off from *Laland*, *Falſter*, and *Langland*. The 15. of *March*, ſhall *Chriſtianopel* and the reſt of *Blekingen*, with *Bornholm*, if poſſible it may be, and the weather ſhall permit it, as alſo *Bahous* upon the 28 of *March* be delivered up. The firſt of *May* ſhall *Drontheim*, *Fempland* and *Bremerworde*, as alſo other places which His Majeſty of *Denmark* may have taken in this War, whereſoever they be ſituated, be reſtored to the Swediſh Commiſſioners. On the other ſide, his Majeſty of *Swedeland*'s whole Army ſhall begin on that day to march away from *Fuhnen*, *Futhland*, *Sleſwyk*, *Holſtein*, *Stormarn* and *Ditmarſhen*, with the adjacent Iſlands, Fortreſſes, Sconces, Houſes of Noblemen of what name ſoever, and on that ſame day of the Firſt of *May* ſhall the Fortreſs of *Fredricks-Ode*, *Pinnenberg*, *Halſconce*, with all other places whereſoever they be ſituated, which may have fallen into His Majeſties of *Swedelands* power in this War, be delivered up into the hands of the Daniſh Plenipotentiaries. And withal, at that time the Iſland *Als*, and *Souderborow*, and *Norboroug* ſhall be yielded up and delivered to their true owners and Maſters. And in caſe any thing be found, which in the aforeſaid Kingdoms, Provinces, Principalities, and Iſlands was taken, and ſeized upon, on either ſide, all ſhall be left in ſuch a manner, as if it had been expreſly inſerted here in form, and be yielded up and delivered to him to whom it did belong heretofore.

FINIS.